

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, of Monday last.
ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMSHIP CALEDONIA.
15 Days Later from Europe.
FALL IN BRADSTUFFS.
ADVANCE IN COTTON.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE WASHINGTON AND
BRITANNIA.

NO SPECIE IN THE CALEDONIA.

Flour has fallen to 40 a 41s; Wheat 11 a 11 1/2s; Corn 18 a 19s; Corn Meal 24 a 25s. Cotton has advanced one-eighth of a penny per lb.

LIVERPOOL, June 19th, 12 o'clock.—CORN MARKET.—Subsequent to the departure of the last steamship, the market fully realized the upward tendency noticed upon the 3d, and which was maintained until about the 13th inst.

At that time, the best Western Canal Flour had reached 46s per bbl.; white Indian Corn had been quoted at 60s per quarter, and yellow at 58s. Since then, however, owing to the extreme favorableness of the weather and the promising appearance of the growing crops, the stability of the market has been materially shaken, and the disposition to fall clearly evident.

The last three days the markets had been unusually dull, and the transactions of yesterday particularly were of an exceedingly limited character. They closed with 40s a 41s 6d for best Western Canal Flour. American Wheat 11s a 12s 3d per 70 lbs. Indian Corn, white, 48s a 52s per quarter, which is the very best quotation to be obtained. Corn Meal, 24s a 25s per bbl. Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, 39s a 40s; Ohio, 37s a 38s, and sour, from 33s to 35s 6d.

The arrivals of wheat from Ireland, either of home growth or foreign returns, during the last fortnight have been very considerable, and also have been the imports from the United States for a week or ten days past.

Heavy loss has been taken in flour and meal by leakage, which has rendered a large quantity unmerchantable.

The rumors of the re-appearance of the potato disease, though unconfirmed, have not yet subsided, but they do not exercise the smallest influence upon the market.

THE COTTON MARKET.
The market, though fluctuating in the early part of the month, has now assumed a steadier aspect, and advanced 1/4d per lb. The sales of the week, ending last evening, amount to 26,000 bales, of which 5,000 have been taken on speculation, and 4,400 for export.

The American descriptions consist of 7,000 bales of Upland at 64d a 84d. Alabama and Mobile at 63d a 74d, and 120 bales Sea Island, at 12d a 18d, for middling, ordinary, and fair, and 20d a 22d for fine.

The stock now in port is estimated at 500,000 bales, against 732,000 last year.

THE PROVISION MARKET.
The imports of beef have been small, and with a light stock a large business has been done. Best U. S. prime mess is quoted at 90s a 95s per bbl. Ordinarily 81s to 88s. Mess 55s a 60s per bbl.

Pork is more inquired after and several sales are reported at full prices. Best U. S. prime mess is worth for old 65s a 70s per bbl. new 60s a 65s. Bacon has been fairly in demand, but fine sorts are scarce. It ranges from long middles, free from bone in salt, to shoulders, 68s to 35s.

Hams have been very freely, but the stock is small. Hams, in salt, are now imported duty free.

Of cheese there is none in the market, it having been sold at full prices. Fine United States brings 52s to 60s; middling 45s a 46s. Land has advanced 3s to 4s on fine sorts, and 2s on ordinary qualities, but the market is really bare of fine descriptions.

Butter from the States is not in demand, the supply from Ireland being sufficient, but fresh butter is bought at good prices.

Lined Cakes is in good demand at 18s.

Financial Intelligence.—The continued promising appearance of the growing crops, together with the suspension of the export of specie, have produced a revival of the confidence and greater ease in the money market. The Bank of England now discounts more freely, but the funds are subject to different fluctuations. The market for the Bank of England in circulation is about £18,345,660, being a decrease of £316,739, and the stock and bullion in both departments amount to £10,236,599—showing a decided increase upon the transactions of the preceding week.

LATEST NEWS FROM MEXICO.
OFFICE OF THE N. O. COMMERCIAL TIMES.
Tuesday, June 29, 1847.—2 P. M.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.
The steamer New Orleans has just arrived from Vera Cruz. We hasten to transmit a portion of our correspondence from Mexico by this morning.

Correspondence of the Commercial Times.
VERA CRUZ, JUNE 24, 1847.
Gentlemen.—You will gather a fair notion of the daring and audacity of the guerrillas, from their repeated atrocities under the walls of this city.

Within the past thirty-six hours, another man has been hanged by them, almost within gun-shot of our batteries. The victim was one of our most active police officers, a Dane, named Miller. He was a Frenchman were out riding, when they were "hanged" and carried into the woods. The Frenchman was released, but Miller is said to have been put to death as stated.

Parties were out most of the day and night of yesterday, in search of the perpetrators of the outrage, and seven Mexicans were seized on the road and brought in. Five of these proved to be gentlemen, bound to Medellin, but the others are suspicious characters, and the Governor has imprisoned them to await further examination. One of them was taken on the horse which Miller was riding when attacked.

We are yet without authentic intelligence from Mexico of a later date than the 12th inst., and nothing of especial interest up to that time. There seems to be no doubt of Santa Anna's intention to make a stand against Gen. Scott at some point between Puebla and the capital, and our next arrival from our little army may tell us of another Cerro Gordo affair.

Of the result of this, I can entertain no opinion, but I believe in the probability of Alvarez's arrival and participation. I believe the suspicions long entertained of British vessels supplying arms and ammunition to the Pacific ports, are not entirely unfounded. I am assured that considerable quantities of both have come in from Acapulco, and I have to ask why that port is not now occupied by our forces, naval or military? Or, if it be so occupied, how have things been permitted to enter. I suppose the cause lies in the mere force of men-of-war in that sea, a matter which requires remedy.

The movement of sending the mariners out here, is a good one, unless, as some think, their destination has connection with that Quixotic expedition to the interior, of which I spoke some time since. The Marine Corps, one of the finest bodies of troops in the world, or, it was so, some eight or ten years ago, and I suppose it has not fallen off since that time, badly as it has always been treated by Congress. Give it a chance in Mexico, and I will warrant a good account to be rendered.

The murderers of Miller are not supposed to belong to the regular guerrillas, but to be private enemies, which he has made in this city by his harsh treatment of the people, who occasionally came under his charge. He hated a Mexican from his soul, and sometimes treated the poor wretches, who committed trivial offences, shamefully. Some of the worst of these have taken occasion of a professional visit to Made in Mexico, to avenge themselves in this manner. One large negro, well known in the city, is supposed to be the chief of the party. I presume most of those concerned are by this time regular members of the guerrilla band. It is yet, however, not absolutely certain that the man has been murdered.

The viceroy is yet picking over poor fellows off one or two at a time, in the city. Colonel Banks, well known in New Orleans and here as one of the finest fellows, and enterprising men in the country, is one of the latest victims of which I am informed. He died yesterday morning, after forty-eight hours illness.

The viceroy is said to be aging, nor do I think it is nearly so fatal in its operation as it has been in other years; but it is a really serious matter, and it is impossible to feel any degree of comfort in its neighborhood.

Business is still, of course, at a stand. Another vessel, the Spanish brig Amistad Camanchea, has arrived with a cargo of the goods stored in Havana, nearly the last, I think, of that stock.

A vessel is expected soon from Campeche, where one cargo was stored during the blockade, and that I fancy will pretty much close the foreign trade with Vera Cruz, for some months at least.

I am informed that the head of one firm, and one of the very first in the city, has applied to a demand for duties, from the Collector, that he has no money and cannot pay. His thirty days are out, and it remains to be seen what will be the result. His goods will not be sold, as nobody can buy them, for the same reason that prevents the payment of his duties.

This morning, from New York, is now being discharged a small but rather valuable cargo—chiefly silks and drugs, to owners, Hargons & Co.

June 25.—We received letters from Mexico last night, as late as the 15th, but they do not satisfy me on the subject of great interest—the election. One of them declares that Santa Anna has been chosen, with extraordinary powers, to use in the protection of the war, but is expressly forbidden to enter into negotiations for peace. It is also said that there are twenty thousand troops in the city of Mexico, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. Alvarez's force is now augmented (by report) to eight thousand men, well armed and equipped.

Being engaged in the consideration of the much less than it was in the same disease, we have always been familiar with there, though some of our foolish countrymen think it otherwise, because the Spaniards name it so and fall victims to a ridiculous credulity. But so far there is no epidemic, and the fatal cases have occurred mostly among men who would have died any where with fever of some kind, and are therefore assumed to be caused by the habits and mode of life of our countrymen, very few would take the disease, and still fewer die.

FROM TAMPICO.
The schooner Sarah Elizabeth, Capt. Webb, arrived yesterday from Tampico, having left there on the 24th of June.

We learn from Mr. Mitchell that the English steamer Avon was lying off her bar, landing quickly. She would shortly be followed by her return voyage, touching at her several appointed ports, but she would take little or no specie with her, as in consequence of the guerrilla parties it is deemed unsafe to transport even merchandise in the interior without a large escort of troops. Tampico feels sensibly this state of things. There is little business done, and the people are afraid to venture with the ordinary products of the country.

The accounts of the health of the city are at variance. While Capt. Webb represents that the Louisiana Regiment is suffering dreadfully from the fever—less than one-fourth fit for duty—the Sentinel of the 20th ult. says the health of the town continues good, with the exception of a few cases of intermittent fever. The U. S. bomb brig Heckler, Lieut. Comandante Fairfax, is blockading the port of Soledad Marina.

We find in the North Carolinian, of last Saturday, the following extract of a letter written by Capt. Kirkpatrick, of the Cumberland and Bladen Company of North Carolina Volunteers, and although it is not so late as what we have already published, still we think it will be read with interest:

MONTEREY, JUNE 4, 1847.
Your letter of the 27th March was received on the 2d ult., and the only one I have received, though I have no doubt letters have reached Camargo for me, since I left there on the 15th ult., in a command of 76 men, a part of my company, and a detachment of company E, as an escort to a train of 1,500 pack mules, which we brought through safely. Lieut. Dunham remained at Camargo in charge of the other part of our company. Our regiment is scattered to the four points of the compass. Col. Paine at Camargo, Lieut. Col. Fage at Brazos at last accounts, Maj. Stokes at Cervera, and Maj. McKee at Cervera and quite well when last heard from. Companies D and G at Saltillo, which is the destination of our regiment, and where we all hope to be within 30 days.

I have called upon Gen. Taylor twice, and found him an affable old gentleman, quite plain, and presents the appearance of an old farmer than the commander of an army. I have visited the principal places in Monterey—the most pleasant place in the city is Gen. Arista's garden; it is handsomely laid out in squares, filled with shrubbery and great abundance of fruit trees: orange, lemon, pomegranate, peaches, &c. It reminds me much of Niblo's Garden in New York. Gen. Arista's house is the finest in the city. The Bishop's Castle is an ancient structure, and can be seen at a distance of five miles from Monterey, though the city being in a valley, cannot be seen till quite close to it. The Cathedral is a fine building, is splendidly decorated within, and has a superb organ; it is numerously attended by the Mexicans, principally the poor, and the handsomest girls I ever beheld. I have attended several dances or cotillon parties. They are much enjoyed by the beautiful señoritas—they are beautiful dancers and splendid waltzers. All we have to do to procure a partner for the dance, is to walk up and extend the hand. I have learned some of their lingo—their language is easily acquired.

We have ripe peaches, melons, and corn—in the garden of play, and perfectly Americanized. I have lost two of my men since I landed in Mexico, and the health of the balance is generally good. As for myself, everything agrees with me—have not been sick a day since I left home.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette says, that a letter brought by an English gentleman to that City dated Mazatlan, May 3d, has the following intelligence.

The U. S. ship Independence, Com. Shubrick, had been blockading Mazatlan for two or three months, and during that period, had taken several prizes. She was expected to maintain the blockade a month or two longer, and then sail for the Sandwich Islands, from whence she would return to Monterey in September.

The U. S. ships Cyane and Portsmouth, were cruising up and down the Coast. The former had taken several prizes, and on the 2d of May, the latter had captured a prize valued at \$200,000. But this does not satisfy the longing anxiety of the officers of the squadron, to do something for the honor of the navy. There have been frequent thoughts of an attack on Acapulco, which is represented as being nearly as strong as Vera Cruz, but it is not known what are the intentions of the Commodore.

The California Regiment had arrived out, and in very bad condition. The men are represented as "not what they ought to be." The Coast of California is quiet, and the inhabitants of Monterey have been saluted by the sounds of Yankee axes and hammers ringing through the woods, and astonished to see houses springing up in their streets almost as if by magic. They have had the pleasant sight, too, of Yankee girls, in Yankee bonnets, tripping along, amid the shawl-covered senoritas.

Immigrants have come and are coming over the Mountains in great numbers. Some of the parties have suffered to a horrible extent. One caravan was overtaken by winter in the mountains, and were reduced to such an awful state, that they were obliged to eat the bodies of those of the party who died of cold and hunger. The women were saved by a fellow woman survivor, the horrors of the situation they were in, while the men died rapidly. A company went out from Monterey to bring them in, and after their arrival in comfortable quarters, it was found difficult to make them eat proper food. Suffering has subsided their reason and their nature, and they seemed desirous of continuing their shoulless propensities.

FROM THE BALTIMORE ARGUS.
THE WHIG PRINCIPLES OF '47.
Since the organization of the present anti-Democratic party to oppose the elevation of the patriotic Jackson to the chief magistracy, we have had five presidential elections. In all of those contests, we had the good fortune to see whig principles fairly developed, except in the struggle of 1840, when the whigs were defeated by the Democrats. It is a triumph over us, then they carefully concealed all their principles from the "public eye" of the nation, and kept them confined to the private ear of each other. Since the presidential election of 1844, the whigs manfully adhered to their original principles until within a few days past, when they were suddenly converted into Democrats, and are now enacting during the summer of 1846, they promised to continue the fight against those two measures, and to make the repeal of both the principal issues at the election of '47 and '48. Opposition to those two measures was, of course, to be accompanied by their usual denunciations of the Mexican war, and all engaged in the prosecution of it.

The year 1847 is barely half over, and yet what a change have we witnessed in the political tactics of this whig party! We have seen their "State Central Committee" of Baltimore issuing an address to the people of Maryland, and on reading it, we were astonished to find that they had not a word to say in condemnation of those democratic measures, which, less than a year ago, they declared would bring irreparable ruin upon the country. Nor did we find the faintest allusion to their whig friends to aid them in repealing the tariff of '46 and in restoring the tariff of '42, or in restoring that connexion between the government and the banks, which was broken up by "the people's treasury." Their silence on these questions is a confession that they regard them as the most conducive to the welfare of the country, and that an open opposition to them is sure to overwhelm them with defeat.

As we could see, there was not a solitary whig principle either developed or alluded to in that address, but the greater part of it was occupied with laudations of General Taylor and the whig heroes of the war, and a nomination of that gallant old warrior as the whig candidate for the presidency. This was, indeed, a strange and marvelous step on the part of that whig committee, when we look back and see how much and how long they were abusing him over the shoulders of Mr. Polk, for bringing on the war. Indeed, this abuse of him is still persisted in by the most of them, notwithstanding their nomination of him for the presidency, as we have the documents to show. The whig principles of '47 consist, therefore, of hurrahs for General Taylor as the whig hero of the war, and opposition to the Mexican war, with its objects and its objects. The opposition is now as violent and unceasing on the part of the majority of them, as it was during the sitting of the late Congress, and, strange to say, Gen. Taylor catches as many of their heaviest blows as President Polk does. This we shall feel bound to prove, with a view of convincing the people of Maryland how insincere and hollow-hearted are their professions of regard for Gen. Taylor, and how ready they are to use him as the means of electing their candidate for governor at the coming election. Such thinly disguised hypocrisy can never accomplish the ends in view.

A REBUKE TO THE WHIGS.
The Whigs of our army in Mexico, (says the Petersburg Republican), are entreating their friends at home to cease "giving aid and comfort" to the enemies of their country. The following extract of a letter from Wm. C. To-by, Esq., the regular Mexican correspondent of the "North American," an anti-war paper, but whose favorite correspondent becoming so exasperated at its course, writes the following keen rebuke—

"Anti-War Folks.—There are now in Mexico many thousands of your fellow-citizens, who, at the call of their own government, left homes, kindred, all that was comfortable and productive of happiness on earth, to sustain the decrees of that government and the honor of the nation. Whether the war is wrong or right, this is not the time to discuss it. If wrong, it must be brought to an honorable termination, and to do this all must be united. The people we are against need not your encouragement to lay in wait for your brothers and murder them with the lasso and machette. They need not your pious curses upon our heads to incite them to hatred of every thing American. We should have your aid and support; we need your encouragement to sustain us in the trials and hardships we encounter in the service of our country. Ours of country and our patriotic impulses, made us fly to the rescue of our flag at the first call, and we can bear all the burdens we impose without murmuring; but we cannot brook your cold sneers at our sufferings, and your hypocritical prayers for our defeat. Thousands now here will never see home nor kindred again—the hail storm of battle and the unhealthy climate will thin our ranks more than even you may desire. Though your evil will full of your blood. Even should it be clear that the President was wrong in the course he has pursued towards the Mexicans, it is fair, it is patriotic in you, as Americans, to embrace him, and aid our enemy to destroy us? We, here, know no party; we know no faction; no political opinions influence us; and we care nothing for the influence of such a time? We care nothing for Mr. Polk as a man, and if he does wrong we shall not be behind him in avowing it when the proper time to do just now, and it is a pity you are not better equipped. If you will take part with the enemy, come here and aid the men, show that you have no regard for the treaty in your hearts, and that you are not afraid to do that you wish done by our foes. If you want to flog Mr. Polk, go ahead, but do not cut our throats in the doing of it; for there are a pretty snug party of us here who may have a quarrel to settle with him and his administration when this war is ended. We will not let Mr. Polk be whipped, and, as it will not take us long to do that, her friends in the United States will find the few that are left us ready and willing to do them the same favor on our return home. Desiring you to understand that the American volunteers have generally minds to appreciate your efforts, and excellent memories, I shall not cease to say by saying anything further while in Mexico."

"I expect that the foregoing paragraph is so much lost time and paper, but I feel at present very much like taking a grand round thro' the Massachusetts legislature, and wallowing the entire grocery, from the speaker to the spittoon cleaners. The sentiments so bunglingly put together here are but the echo of what is felt and spoken by every man in the army."

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGES.—Suppose we read as follows:—"Some free trade gentlemen" are seizing upon almost every occasion, whether they write an editorial or a letter from Washington, to infuse a little of the traitorous humbug of free trade. "They seize upon the present opportunity, when all Europe is engaged in a breadless duty, and prices enormously high, to show that it is all the effect of the beautiful free trade system, without a national bank or a protective tariff; as if this year were to be taken as a standard for other years. Plainly some other expedient must be devised to break the banks and ruin the country besides free trade, for that produces exactly opposite effects." "They pretend to create the present and past high prices of breadstuffs, notwithstanding the want of them in Europe, regulating exchanges, and making money plenty throughout the country. We have now found the great panacea of all our mercantile troubles, &c.—glorious free trade! BAH.

The well-known voice of a sheep's head; remnant of a great people. Bleat away, Mr. Taylor, for the sake of a few months' popularity from last December, there is promised a great resurrection of thy dead companions. The army of the past is then to reappear on earth, stalk over, and redeem a ruined country of broken banks. Hold on at least until then, and if no breath then blows upon the slain, awake from thy trance, and do thyself the justice to believe that thou art a man, and mayest be a freeman. But hearken; do not now distress thyself about unreal things. We do not say that free trade killed the Irishman's potatoes or the Belgian's rye. But we say that Providence having withheld its blessings from the people there, Free Trade allows us to reap the advantages of this calamity, and allows us to buy food of us, and so to mitigate the calamity. They must call it production, and allowance; so that thou confess the existence of the blessing, and that it exist when those and all thy friends predicted most awful calamities. Say then, and fix it in thy mind, that Americans can be free from a National Bank and a Protective Tariff, and yet not be ruined; may be, prosperous, more than ever before—remember this, and thou wilt have begun to be a wise man. The remainder of the whig will be taught these as thou are able to bear it.

A MURDERER ARRESTED.—A man named Alexander, who passed here by the name of Campbell, was arrested in this place on Monday last, as a fugitive from justice in Georgia. An officer from Savannah had been here for some days, and after perfecting his arrangements for the eventual arrest, was about to depart in the Steamboat for Wilmington on his return home. On reaching the boat, the first person he laid his eyes on was Alexander, who, seeing that he was recognized and could not escape, at once surrendered himself. He had been here only a few weeks, and was employed on the boat. His family had joined him here from Georgia.

(Fayetteville Observer of Wednesday.)
IMPORTANT TO VOLUNTEERS.—The following is an extract of a letter from J. L. Edwards, Esq., of the Pension office, in answer to an application for the pension allowed for the services of a volunteer, who died after being discharged from service on account of ill health:—"It is proper to remark that, as the deceased was discharged on a Surgeon's certificate of disability, it must be shown that the disease, which rendered him incapable of service, was incurred before he entered the Army, and while in the line of his duty as a soldier."

NEWLY DISCOVERED USES FOR THE SUNFLOWER.—Those most experienced in the cultivation of this plant are sanguine that, with a proper soil and proper cultivation, it is more profitable than wheat or corn. The seeds are more oleaginous than those of the flax plant, and combine the qualities for table use of the best olive oil; for burning, of the best sperm, without its smoke; and for painting it is said by painters who have used it to be superior to linseed, and it is more rapid in drying, equally easy in spreading, and without forming as artichokes, the young cups of this plant are very excellent and pleasing to the palate; the stalks are an excellent substitute for hemp or flax, and for bee pasture it is equal to any plant, yielding, from its luscious and numerous nectaries, an abundance of the best and most palatable honey. A writer in one of our agricultural exchanges, says that, on suitable soil, with proper cultivation, it will yield on an average from eighty to one hundred bushels of seed to the acre. From five to seven quarts of oil are calculated on per bushel. If this is not over-estimating its productiveness, and it can be raised as cheaply as wheat or Indian corn, ordinarily considered the most expensive crops cultivated, the Sunflower must be a very profitable production.

It is not difficult to cultivate, and is well adapted to vacant spots, by the fences and in places where the culture of other vegetables were ineligible, and so far as our experience goes, it corroborates the above assertions. We find that the green leaves are very excellent fodder for cows, especially when the feed in our pastures get low in seasons of scarcity & drought. We generally commence plucking them in July, taking the lower leaves first, and feeding them out at night, or if scarcity of feed is great, in the morning before turning them from their yards. We have sometimes given them corn-toppings and the leaves of the sunflower at the same time, and have found that the latter are invariably preferred. The seed of the sunflower is a most desirable food for poultry, its highly oleaginous nature wholly superceding the necessity of animal food.

Exchange paper.

THE RIFLE.—We find in "The Yankee," the following in reference to the principle of construction in the rifle, which is so peculiarly the American weapon, that all should comprehend its principles of action:—"Many persons who are very expert in the use of the rifle, know nothing of the principles on which it operates, and would be at a loss if asked why a grooved barrel throws a ball truer than a smooth bore. The reasons are these:—"In the first place, no bullet is or can be cast perfectly spherical. One side is always heavier than the other, and the ball, therefore, swerves from the right line of projection. However hard it may be made, this, even if it were perfectly spherical, would not be a smooth bore, immovably fixed, twice loaded, with the same powder, and with balls cast in the same mould, will not plant them both in the same spot, at the same distance.

"The rifle barrel is a female screw, which gives the tightly driven ball a rotary motion, so that the ball, or rather the bullet, will give one twist of the screw, another revolution corrects the error. There are three motions in a rifle ball: the straight forward, the spiral, and downward, caused by the power of gravity. A rifle of thirty to the pound drives its ball about a foot in a hundred yards. Rifles are sighted, therefore, to meet this deviation. In leaving the barrel, the ball moves above the line of sight, continually falling in a parabolic curve, till it intersects it. The point of intersection is called the point blank."

"Who invented the rifle is unknown. Its principle was known to the North American Indians before the discovery of the continent. Their arrows are feathered spirally, and move precisely in the manner of a rifle ball."

NOTICE.
THE subscriber having been appointed at June Term, 1847, of New Hanover County, to take the Tax List for the Wilmington District, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office, one door East of the Bank of the State, on Princess street on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of each week, until the 1st of August, for said purpose, and during my absence, Wm. N. Peden, Esq., will receive them for me at the Clarendon Bar. All persons interested will take notice that their Lists cannot be received after the last day of July.

JOHN WALKER, J. P.
July 9, 1847.—[43-47]

FRESH SUPPLIES.
CIDER VINEGAR by the barrel; Brandy Cherries, very fine; Fresh Lobsters; Sardines; Salmon; Mackerel; Smoked Tongues; English Mustard and Cinnamon; Ginger; Leaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar; &c. &c. (July 9) HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

DR. DANIEL DUPRE.
RESPECTFULLY offers his Professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity. He may be found at his Office, in Loxwood's BUILDING, on Front Street, south of Market. (July 2.—42-43m)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF WILMINGTON.
THE Board of Directors will on Monday the 12th day of July next, proceed to elect a Cashier and Teller of this Bank. Written applications for either of those offices, addressed to the "President and directors of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington," should be handed in previous to the day of election, to wit: Monday, July 20, 1847.

O. G. PARSLEY, President.
July 20, 1847. 42-21

COMMERCIAL BANK of Wilmington.
Having been decided by the Board of Directors of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, on Monday the 9th day of August, notice is hereby given that the books of subscription for the capital stock thereof will be finally closed on Monday the 24th day of August, at 12 o'clock M.

O. G. PARSLEY, President.
July 24, 1847. 42-61

NOTICE.
ON the 24th day of July next, I shall expose to sale at public auction, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Exchange Alley, under a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, passed at June Term, 1847, TWO LIKE-LY NEGRO GIRLS, the property of P. P. Willets dec'd, upon a credit of six Months, the purchaser or purchasers, giving notes with approved security.

June 25th, 1847. 42-41

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills.
30,000 BOXES SOLD EACH AND EVERY WEEK!

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY
HEREBY give notice that their general Agent for the State of North Carolina, is Col. William Jones, Louisburg, Franklin Co. N. C.

The General Agent is fully prepared to appoint sub-agents wherever there is no branch of the Company; either on personal application or by mail, post paid. The rapid sale of these pills, and the extraordinary cures they are constantly effecting, render them, by far, the most popular pill of the age. An Agency will consequently be very valuable.

The Graefenberg Pills are inconceivably superior to any ever before discovered. In all bilious complaints, in general derangement of the system, in all disorders which result from a bad state of the blood, these pills are a sovereign remedy.

In the class of diseases called chronic, the Graefenberg Pills achieve their highest triumphs. Here they defy all competition. Entering within the hidden recesses of the system, they quietly and surely purify the blood, root out disease, and give tone and vigor to the body.

CURES ARE CONSTANTLY EFFECTED
By these Pills, in cases where every other means had utterly failed. The most abundant proof of this can be given, but a trial of one box will convince the patient. They can be ordered and sent by mail, at trifling expense. The price is 25 cts. a box. Where two dollars worth is ordered, and the money remitted, the Company will pay the postage on the Pills. Remittance at the Company's risk. Wherever there is no Agency of the Company they can be ordered by mail.

These Pills are taking the place of all others, and no sick person can be without them.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Headache, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, All Stomach Complaints, Green Sickness, &c. &c., yield at once to these Pills. They purify every offensive humor, arrest the progress of disease, and at the same time restore tone and vigor to the system. In cases of general derangement of the health, they are sovereign.

BY THEIR USE.
The weak will become strong; the pale and bilious complexion be restored to a perfectly fresh and healthy color; and all the bad symptoms will one by one disappear.

In short, these Pills are an inconceivable advance upon any other medicine ever before offered to the public. A trial will satisfy any one of this.

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THE establishment of Messrs. Harrison, Winans and Estwick employs at present 120 workmen, including 1,013 Russians, 121 Germans, 164 Swedes, 17 English, and 5 American, which number embraces the whole number of foremen and workmen.

The contracts of Messrs. Harrison, Winans and Estwick embraces 162 twenty-five ton locomotives and tenders; 5,300 iron truck-locomotives and tenders; 2,500 eight wheel freight cars; 70 passenger cars, and two improved cars on sixteen wheels, 80 feet long. Of these are now finished, 108 locomotives with their tenders; 5,200 wagon trucks, 906 freight cars, and 2 passenger cars.

Baltimore Clipper.

GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Convention composed of delegates from the existing Royal Masonic Hall in this town last week, for the purpose of reviving the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State. A re-organization of the body was effected by the adoption of a constitution and set of by-laws, and the election of the following officers:

Alfred Martin, of Wilmington, Grand High Priest; Isaac Northrop, of Wilmington, D. G. M.; P. Chase, N. Webb, of Halifax, Grand King; A. P. Repton, of Wilmington, Grand Scribe; Thos. W. Brown, of Wilmington, Grand Treasurer; L. C. Pender, of Tarboro', Grand Secretary; Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, of Tarboro', Grand Chaplain; James T. Miller, of Wilmington, Grand Marshal